TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1890.

Amusements To-Day. Maverly's Theatre-Our Goldins. e & Hist's Garden—Corert. on Square Theatre—Rant Kirks. pol ton Concert Mall—Broadway, that, and distor ev York Aquartum-Pinsfore. blo's G rden-The Child Stealer. Union Square Theatre-The Love of RS Life. Wallack's Theatre—Kit, the Arkaness Trav

Advertising Bates

Indinary Advertisements, per Agate line. ge type or cuts (Agate measurement) per line.... iness Notices, before marriages and deaths, per Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line Q 5 Banking and Financial (after money article).

Beading Notices, with "Adv.," 3d page, per line...

Beading Netices, with "Adv.," 1st or 3d page, per

In Sunday edition same rates as above.

Subscription Rates.

Dater (4 pages), by mail, 55c. a month, or \$6.50 Year, postpaid; with Sunday edition, 87.70. SCHOLY (S pages), \$1.20 per year, postpaid. WEEKLY (S pages) \$1 per year, postpaid.

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Garfield Would Have Stood No Chance.

Gen. GARFIELD would have stood no chance whatever of receiving the nomination at Chicago but for the cloud of obscurity that surrounded him. Gen. Garrield's complicity in corrupt

practices and schemes had been fully exposed; but the exposures took place so long ago that they had been forgotten. Had they been fresh in the remembrance of the delegates at Chicago, Gen. GARFIELD could not have been nominated. Undoubtedly Mr. BLAINE was defeated by

the evidence of his corrupt tampering with legislation, and Mr. GARPIELD, at the last moment, was substituted in his stead. But how much better is Gen. GARPIELD

than Mr. BLAINE? We cannot see that he is any better. We trust the Democracy will give the honest voters of the country a candidate

Blaine and Garfield.

worthy of their support.

We invite the attention of the more thoughtful and high-minded Republicans to a comparison that will probably be of inter-

est to them at this time. By this description of Republicans we mean that numerous and influential wing of the party which makes concessions to principle and decorum, even in politica. These are the Republicans who were disgusted with the scandals of Grantism; who have made an effort to preserve their selfrespect, although at the expense of the machine and the machine candidates; who, as a rule, opposed the third term; and who, almost to a man, opposed the nomination of Mr. BLAINE in 1876, and again in 1880, on the ground that his personal character rendered him unfit to receive their votes for

If Mr. BLAINE could have convinced these Republicans that his record was unstained, that the suspicions of corruption in his career as a Congressman were unjust, nothing could have prevented his nomination at Cincinnati four years ago; nor could anything have defeated him at

The Republicans whose reluctance to take up with a suspected man wrecked Mr. BLAINE's hopes in 1876 and in 1880, are now forced by an accidental nomination to consider whether they can give their support to James A. Garfield. The best way, undoubtedly, for them to make up their minds is to measure GARPIELD's record by the same rule that they have applied to BLAINE'S.

Mr. BLAINE'S name, like Gen. GARFIELD'S, appeared in Oakes Ames's memorandum list of Congressmen bribed. He was there set down for thirty shares of stock, while only twenty were allotted to GARFIELD. AMES was a cool-headed, practical man, who bought Congressmen as he bought shovel handles, deliberately, dispassionately, and with a close regard to the market value of the commodity. Mr. BLAINE denied, as Gen. GARFIELD denied, any participation in the business. The investigation came, the truth was dragged from the reluctant lips of OAKES AMES, and the evidence was spread before the people. The report of the POLAND committee in regard to Mr. BLAINE's case was as follows:

"The committee find that Mr. Awas had converent BLAINE in regard to taking ten shares of the slock, and recommended it as a good investment. Upon sommitteen Mr. Bearve concluded not to take the slock, or stock of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and never that take it, and never paid or received anything on account of it."

But long before the POLAND committee came to this conclusion, THE SUN, judging on the evidence, had acquitted Mr. BLAINE of corruption. How different was the finding of the Poland committee in the case of GARFIELD, who had sworn, like BLAINE. that he "never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier or of the Union Pacific Railroad, nor any dividends or profits arising from either of

" He owned with Mr. Auns to hile ten shares of Credit Middler etten, but did not pay for the name. Mr. Anna receized the eighty per cent, distillend in bonds, and sold them for ninety-ween per tent, and also received the early per cent cush dividend, which topolics with the price of the stock and interest, left a balance of \$300. This same trees paried over to Mr. GARPIELD by a check on Me Sergombal-Arms."

The blame and shame which attached to Mr. BLAINE at the time of the Credit Mobilier investigation were, however, carned by his efforts, as Speaker of the House, to shield GARFIELD and the other convicted bribe takers from the natural consequences of their crimes.

The blame which Gen. GARFIELD incurred was the blame of proved guilt; the shame was the shame of conviction by his own party associates.

Mr. BLAINE's unfortunate reputation rests upon the MULLIGAN letters. His friends have never admitted his guilt. No Republican investigating committee has ever declared him corrupt. No leading Republican newspaper ever called for his expulsion from Congress. He has never been branded as a Perjurer. Nobody has ever found him taking a bribe of \$5,000 to vote hundreds of thousands into the pockets of Boss Sher-BERD's Ring. And yet the belief that his personal integrity has not always withstood temptation -a bolief not established by evidence before a competent tribunal-has been enough to blast his political aspirations and to shut him out from the office to which he would otherwise have found an easy

On the party records GARFIELD bears to BLAINE the relation which a convicted eriminal bears to a man laboring under suspicion. If Republicans who still cherish some auxiety about the purity of their candidates object to BLAINE as unfit to be

President, what must they think of GAR-FIELD when they come to appreciate the proved facts in his case?

A New Departure at Columbia College. The metropolitan location of Columbia College has sometimes been supposed to constitute a drawback as regards academical dignity and educational efficiency. Those who conceive this idea are misled by the fortuitous preëminence of Oxford and Cambridge among the British seats of learning, and are not fully alive to the high credit and importance of Trinity College, Dublin, or of the Glasgow and Edinburgh universities. They forget, too, that the great Berlin university long ago eclipsed ts rivals in the minor German cities.

The truth is, that the rank of such institu tions is not at all determined by the accident of situation, but by two weightier considerations, to wit, the extent of their pecuniary resources and the scope and methods of their system of instruction. In both of these respects Columbia College will henceforth be in a position to invite comparison with any of its American competitors. Its endowments are adequate to the amplest expansion of its aims and functions, and the remarkable changes in its educational scheme, introduced at the last meeting of the trustees, attest a resolute purpose to reach the highest level of scholastic, scientific, and professional accomplishment.

One of the most auspicious features of our time is the readjustment and development of collegiate education, which began in England with the opening of the century, and which, both there and in our own country, has acquired signal momentum during the past fifteen years. The impulse of renovation has been felt in more than one direction, and the reforms attained in the Amer ican curriculum can be best appreciated from two points of view. The old custom of exclusive attention to the humanities has passed away, and the old degree in arts, which represented but a modicum, and often but a minimum, of learning, has ceased to be the central aim and the sole criterion of acquirement. On the one hand, the field of work has been greatly widened and usefully subdivided, while, on one other, the quality of work has been notably improved by new tests and methods, and the influence of more significant and coveted certificates. A large variety of so-called elective courses, covering almost the whole ground of modern thought and research, has displaced the traditional compulsory routine of classical erudition, and the student is prompted to strenuous and fruitful labor in the branch which he prefers, by emphatic marks of recognition and distinction corresponding to the honor list of Oxford and Cambridge, or to the specific degrees conferred by German universities Herstofore Yale, Harvard, and Cornell have seemed to be the most forward among American institutions in this twofold reform. Under the present management, however, Columbia has received successive ameliorations of a striking, judicious, and comprehensive character, and the step now taken, when its scope and import are dis

It appears that at a recent meeting of the Board of Trustees, the importance of supplying special stimulus to attainment in the several departments of elective studies was distinctly recognized, and the whole academic scheme was remodelled to that end Hereafter, as heretofore, those undergraduates who choose to concentrate their attention on the classics, may look forward to s degree of Bachelor of Arts, and the course marked out for them will not be substantially changed. But under the system now inaugurated, such students as prefer to follow a line of work materially differing from the course in arts, will be distinguished by an appropriate certificate of proficiency, receiving the diploma of Bachelor of Letters, or that of Bachelor of Science, according to the bent and aim of individual endeavor As regards the candidates for these new degrees, all studies of the junior and senior years will be elective, with the exception that a knowledge of history, political economy, and English literature is very proper-

closed, cannot fail to place it in the fore-

most rank of American universities.

ly required of every undergraduate. Another innovation now introduced at Columbia deserves particular notice, because it constitutes a feature unique, so far as we know, in the educational system of American and English universities. The trustees of this college, we are told, have established an entirely new department, independent of the academical and of every cognate branch. This is a school of political science, designed to train young men for the duties of public life. The course of instruction is to cover a term of three years, and will be shaped by professors of history and political economy in conjunction with lecturers on Roman law and modern legislation, administration, and government. For admission to this school the student must have completed the junior course of study in Columbia or at some other college, and at the end of the first twelvemonth he may obtain the diploma of Bachelor of Philosophy, which at the end of the third year will be supplemented by the more substantial degree of Doctor of Philosophy. It will be observed that this scheme virtually opens a school for graduates, and no one, we think, can fail to welcome the innovation who appreciates the futility of gaining broad and solid acquirements in any direction within the brief term of four years, to which the curriculum of American colleges has been traditionally limited. We may add that, with a view to the same important end, the Columbia authorities have decided to open, with the commencement of their next session courses of higher instruction for graduates of this and other colleges, not only in classical scholarship and erudition, and in the pure mathematics, in physical, chemical, and astronomical research, but also in the Anglo-Saxon language and literature, in the grammar and literary monuments of the Sanskrit mother tongue of India, and in the literatures of England, Italy, and Spain.

A survey of the changes above outlined shows that a somewhat radical reconstruction is contemplated, and that Columbia College means to occupy the highest plane of academic usefulness and honor. It will vie, when the wise measures now planned are carried out, with the most esteemed and best equipped of American institutions as a focus of study and research in the various departments of science and learning.

How the Disaster Occurred.

If all the steamers of the Stonington line had been provided with steam steering apparatus, the disaster to the Narragansett would not have happened.

Those vessels of that line which are used upon the Providence route have this sort of steering apparatus; but those which ply between New York and Stonington have never had it. It appears that the reason for this is to be found exclusively in a penurious spirit of management.

When, on Friday evening, the Captain of the Stonington came upon the Narragansett, the two vessels were 150 yards distant from each other. He at once put his helm aport and rang the bell to stop the engines and then to back them. These precaution proved entirely unavailing. In the time requisite for the Captain to signal for slowing and backing the engines, and for the engineer to begin to obey signals, the distance of 150 yards would necessarily be traversed. The pilots, also, began to try to put the helm aport, but their strength be ing entirely inadequate to do it instantly the collision, with all its consequences, be came, under the circumstances, absolutely

unavoidable If, on the other hand, the Stonington has been steered by the usual steam apparatus it would not have been necessary to slow the engines at all, and in an instant, by the mere turning of a little wheel which a mar handles with one hand, the big vessel would have been swung from her course and car ried out of all danger. In fact, with that apparatus it is possible to turn a yessel in full headway, almost upon the very spot, and there is no need at all of reducing her speed in order to be able to move the helm. Without this apparatus, on the other hand, It is necessary first to slow the engine, be cause when the ship is in movement it is impossible for any number of pilots or quar termasters to shift the helm enough to change the course.

The Rhode Island and Massachusetts, be longing to the same line, are steered by steam, and any one who has seen them rush along the winding channel of the Providence River, can understand the immense advantage and security which that mode of steering guarantees. In rounding some of the turns there the ship will often be almost brought upon her beam ends, so powerful is the action of the broad helm which the steersman, with the little engine wheel in

The law requires that every steams should be furnished with the best known appliances to secure the safety of passen gers. The managers of this company are perfectly well aware that the steam steering apparatus is such an appliance. They use it on some of their vessels, but on others they do not; and the consequence is the ter-rible dissector of Friday night. For that disaster the company are, of course, pecuniarily responsible; and, however grievously they may have to answer for it, no one will regret their punishment.

Dr. Bevan's Idea of Virtue.

The Rev. Dr. BEVAN told the Brick Presbyterian church people from the pulpit on Sunday that in JAMES A. GARFIELD the Republicans had nominated a candidate of "preeminent virtues."

It is no discredit to the Rev. Dr. BEVAN that he does not know so much about the antecedents of American public men as he might have known if he had lived longer in this country. But he should not go it blind, as the wicked gamblers say, on GARFIELD.

"Any how," the Rev. Dr. BEVAN went or to say, "the Convention accomplished one very great good." There he is entirely right. The crushing of imperialism in the egg is a very great good indeed. Let all the people rejoice over it with thanksgiving

'The Man Whom the Office Sought,' That is the way the Republican papers describe Gen. GARFIELD—as "the man whom the office sought!" It may be well enough to bear two things

One is that high offices in this country seldom travel far seeking for occupants. Politicians are men of willing minds when

Another is that weeks before GARPIELD was nominated his friends were in Chicago intriguing for the acquisition of the SHER MAN support.

Office sought him! Well, it found him pretty soon, ready

waiting, willing, and anxious. An esteemed correspondent in Jersey City proposes the following interesting question: "Was not James A. GARFIELD the Chairman of the Comthat reported the salary grab, and was not be a sup

This question must be answered in the affirmative. Gen. GARFIELD did all that our correspondent mentions. No man is more re sponsible for that villalny than he.

Entomologist J. HENRY COMSTOCK of LE Duc's Department of Agriculture describes the natural history of the army worm, but his instructions "How to destroy the pest" will afford but moderate satisfaction to the farmer who has already tried in vain all his proposed remedies and more. He recommends, to begin with, burning over all low lands in the neigh borhood; but the army worm travels on high lands as well as low, and New Jersey and Long Island have been only too well burnt over this spring, Next, Entomologist Comstock holds that the best method of destruction is" by crushing with rollers or by poisoning with arsenic Paris green, or London purple;" but he adds: "In many instances, however, these remedies are impracticable." Finally, Entomologist Comstock mentions as his last resort ditches and pits dug around the infested field or the field to be protected. This device has also been tried, with only partial success, though with the pest in cases where the soil is of a nature to allow making the top of the ditch amaller than the bottom, with the sides overhanging. Entomologist Comstock obviously does not con tribute anything new to the modes of fighting

According to the Washington Star, the Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD does not think much of the Chicago ticket, and is of the opin ion that the Young Scratchers in this State will sacrifice Garrierd to their dislike for Arthur And yet GARFIELD is a bribe taker and perjurer. and ARTHUR is an honest, truthful gentleman.

BOYD, who is to meet HANLAN on the See konk next Thursday, is, like the Canadian, still young, having been born in 1854, in the midst of a rowing population, at Gateshead-on-Tyne. He is nearly five feet ten in height, and pulls at about 160 pounds, or a little heavier than HANLAN. At the age of 20 he, with a comrade, defeated successively GREEN and THOMAS and BAG-NALL and WINSHIP, the first two in double sculls and the others in pair oars, for \$1,000 a side each race; and he also won the single-sculi race in the Thames regatta. The year following h was stroke of the Newcastle four that beat the best London four on the Thames and also with a comrade, won the pair-oar. He defeated SADLER twice for \$1,000 a side, but SADLER sandwiched a victory over Boyn between these two defeats; and Boyn had exactly the same experience with HIGGINS. ELLIOTT he has defeated twice, and BLACKMAN and HAWDON once each, giving the latter four lengths' start in three miles. If there is any English oarsman fit to row HANLAN, BOYD is the man.

A thunder storm presenting so many picturesque features as that which swept over this city and Brooklyn on Sunday afternoon is seldom seen. The storm mustered on the Orange hills, and from Brooklyn Heights its wholcourse was visible from the time when it was merely a black cloud-belt, hanging over the distant mountains, until it burst with a roar upon the bay and hid the shipping in a whiri of dust and rain. The rain followed at the heels of a powerful wind. Half an hour after the storm cloud first became visible it struck Jersey Then a strange phenomenon was seen Above the place where the city of railroads lay arose in a minute over the whole space a dun colored cloud of dust, that rolled and surged as if buffeted by a bundred winds. The city's boundaries were mapped in the day for the dust cloud and extend beyond them. In a few minutes the storm had shot across the North Biver and another dust cloud arose, with manifest swiftness, as it struck the lower end of New York. The advance of the tempest across

he bay was a grand sight. The Hon. JOEL PARKER is a citizen and x-Governor of New Jersey. The Hon. JAMES E. ENGLISH is a citizen and ex-Governor of Connecticut. The Hon. Samuel J. Randatt. is a citizen of Pennsylvania and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States. All three are Democratic in their politics, and all three will have friends at Cincinnati.

LE Duc's true sphere of operations at this coment is to check the army worm. Should he do that, his eccentricities in tea raising and bamboo canes might be forgotten or forgiven; he would do something to demonstrate the utility of his department. But who would look to LE Duc for such a practical benefit ?

The experience of Brooklyn would seen o prove that the surface steam railroad in the middle of a busy city street is not the right thing in the right place. Rapid transit can be had at a cheaper price than a human life a week, or even a month.

If public opinion is ever to compel the owners and managers of the Sound steamship ines to take better care of the lives of their passengers, this is as favorable an opportunity s is likely to present itself for many years.

The capture of Arica now appears as a still more serious disaster to Peru than at first eported, since the city was not evacuated but carried by assault and its garrison captured. while the war vessel Manco Capac was sunk This vessel was one of the two ironclads bought y Peru from the United States, and presumably any other Peruvian yeasels at Arice fell into the hands of the enemy. The garrison at Arica was originally outto large, so that, if it was all this must be a considerable subtrac ion from the allied strength.

One man has his head cut open or gets a bullet through his lungs, and lives to a green old age. Another man pricks his finger with a pin and dies before the month is out. An ocean teamer plunges, head on, into an topberg, and erawls safely to port without the loss of even ne passenger's life. A Sound steamboat is run down by another steamboat on what should be one of the safest water highways in the world, within a few miles of a dozen towns and vilages, and swiftly settles to the bottom, drowning or burning to death many men and women.

Toronto indulged last week in a six-day walking match; Ottawa is talking of a regutta or July 1, inviting professional scullers like HANLAN, RILEY, and BOYD to compete: Monreal has lately shown her prowess at lacrosse over American visitors; in fact, Canada strongly to the fore in athletic sports. But the exercise in which Canada has long been the world's champion is rowing. She wins at acrosse because she is still teaching other countries the game, and they have not yet bettered the instruction; she wins at rowing because other countries have for many years been unable to equal her. Sometimes her best crew or her best carsman comes from St. John; sometimes from Halifax; sometimes from Toronto; but ber best is usually the world's est, in the long run.

The midnight sky is now once more idorned by that group of constellations known as the Royal Family, around which cluster more of mythology and poetic romane than pertain to any other quarter of the neavens. It awakens interest, when gazing at these radiant star-swarms, to recall the facthat they were known two or three thousand years ago by the same names that we know them by, and that the same legends were then repeated about them. The Greeks, tramping the hilly roads of Arcadia on their way to th name, and pointed then out by the same stars that yet distruction them. Cicero admired them in his day, and translated into Latin verse an ancient Greek poem in which they are decribed. Now we hardly know the site where Olympia stood. Ancient Greece, and even the age of Cicero, seem misty in the distance of time. But Cassiopeia, Cepheus, and Andro-meds shine precisely as they did when ALEX-ANDER stormed Tyre, and when HANNIBAL terrified Rome by the victory at Canne.

The report that Mr. HENRY BERGH is tion of Cruelty to the Immates of Tenement Houses needs confirmation by the tenants of the tenements belonging to himself and others.

There is at least this much to be said for Gen. WEAVER, the Greenback candidate that so far as the public is informed, he has never been convicted of taking a bribe and then lying

ABOUT THE WORST BOOK OF ITS SIZE."

John Russell Young's Silly Verbinge about Gen. Grant.

From the London Saturday Review. The tour was a parade, in thorough American taste, of one whom, since Americans so chose to present bim, other countries were in a sense bound to receive as the representative of American nationality.

The book reminds us not a little of the volumes in which the Shah of Fersia has recorded his impressions (European scenes and persons; except, of course, that utierly lacks the naivete of the Eastern monarch's views of European civilization. It has all the vices of courtiership, with none of the dignity which leyalty and everence for an ancient title may sometimes give to the subserviency of a Court; all the bunkum and bad taste of American hero-worship, all the pert assumption of su-periority, all the endeavor to be funny, attended by signal ill-success, that characterize a certain class of American books of travel. In a word, it is about the very worst book of its size in the world, and will do all that biography can do to render an eminent man ridica-

How Gen. Grant can have tolerated its publication w are at a loss to conceive. Moreover, there is a great deal more in it of Mr. Russell Young than of Gen. Grant. The courier figures quite as prominently, supplies as much of the real material of the work, as its nominal hero. It is a refler, in the midst of Mr. Young's flippant and measngless verbinge, to come across the addresses presented by various public bodies, English and other, to the Gen

eral, which in any other work would be skipped as tedious to the last degree.

It is notorious that Gen. Grant has never shown that skill in selecting his personal entourage which he must have possessed in choosing licutemants and assistants in the field, and that he has suffered heavily in character. eputation, and influence through the sins and blanders of those with whom he has surrounded himself; but perhaps he never made a worse mistake of this kind than when he chose as the journalist of his voyage the thor of these two massive volumes, with their 800

All for Tilden.

The following extract is from the San Franco Examiner, the Democratic organ of California: The Democracy of Oregon wind six Tilden delegates o the Cincinnati Convention. These will be reenferced on this side by the entire delegation of Nevada, and also by at least ten of the twelve delegates who will represent he harmonious, united, jubilant, and very confident Democrats of California at the National Convention. It is probable that the twenty-four votes of the three Pacific States will be east for Tilden in that Convention; but it ean now be set down as a fixed fact that not less than ten of the California delegation, white strong likelihood of the solid twelve as a unit, will declare for Samuel J. Til-

The St. Louis Republican states that nineteen of the thirty delegates of Missouri are for Tilden, and afterwar that the delegation will be almost unanimous for him.

The Correst Journal of June 6 contains four columns of espatches from the county conventions headed as fol lows: "The counties speak, and, as is usual with Ken-tucky, the tones are not doubtful-A Tilden tidal wave."

We learn that the Rev. Bernard O'Reilly, D.), will sail for Europe during the pineant week, in order o complete the preliminary studies for an important took, to be called "Homes and Sanctuaries of Art" Upon the preparations for this undertaking he has bee sore or less engaged for several years, and he now goe to northern Italy for the purpose of fluishing perhaps writing the first volume of the work. fluishing them, and

Dr. O'Reilly is already known as one of the mos learned, genial, and interesting of Catholic authors, and we do not doubt that this new book will add to his well-earned reputation. It is to be subtished in superbayle, at as early a day as may by found practicable.

the Democracy of California. It was not so much the change made in the Democratic State Central Committee as the great reform wrought in the actual working and moving machinery of the organization. It was the deposition of Dr. William N. Gwin and what is known here as the railroad combination within the Democratic party from the places of power and influ-ence which the ex-Senator and his particular party associates have for years occupied and almost monopolized, and the substitution for them of active, earnest, sound Democrats, who do not believe in making the Democratic organization of California subservient to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and who do beleve that, between the workingmen on the one hand and the Republicans and monopolists on the other, if the Democratic party of the State must choose which of the two it will act in concert with in local or State matters, the interests of the party require it to antagonize the Republican organization in every campaign, and to avor the cause of the people.

In this spirit the Convention met, and with

this purpose in view from the first its members performed their duty to their Democratic constituencies to such good that Justice Fleid, the candidate put forth by Dr. Gwin and his following, received only two votes in a roll call of the whole body, and of the twelve delegates sent to Cincinnati only a bare one is likely to cast his vote for that aspirant for the Presidency. Nine of the delegation are out and open for Mr. Tilden. one for Senator Thurman, and one for Mr. Hendricks. It is believed, however, that at Cincinnati the entire delegation will vote as a unit for Mr. Tilden. Justice Field's support came mainly from Dr. Gwin and the Democratic State Club, whose President, Judge Cope, was in early days upon the State Supreme Court bench with Justice Field. It was backed before and at the Convention by a number of leading lawyers in this city and in one or two adjacent counties. But it had never any strength among bench with Justice Field. It was backed before and at the Convention by a number of leading lawyers in this city and in one or two adjacent counties. But it had never any strength among the people, among the Democracy of the interior counties. There is not a candidate or known aspirant who would run so poorly in California as Stephen J. Field. The reasons for this are obvious. His remarkable decision in the Chinese courtesan importation case is still viewed by eminent lawyers as in conflict with the legal power of the State, and not sound constitutional law in any aspect. It was in the interest of the rich steamstip corporation which owned the line between this city and China. His decision on the Chinese queue case is less against him, because it is not so generally believed to be at variance with the reserved powers of the State; but it is, not with the reserved powers of the State; but it is, not with standing, the cause of much of the unpopularity felt against him. Further, to militate against his candidacy, are his decisions invariably in behalf of large corporations, conspicuous among which was his dissentient opinion in the Pacific Raliroad cases, involving the constitutionality of the Thurman act. It was significant, and very generally observed throughout this State, that at the time of that opinion the Sacramento Record-Linion, the especial organ of the Central Pacific Raliroad Company and owned by the company, tavished unstituted praise upon Justice Field's dissenting opinion, and strongly denounced the decision of the Court. Similarly significant was the conduct of the Record-Union when the dissenting opinion of had roughly depressed the formation of State rights. The Record-Union when the dissention of opinions of Justice Field were pronounced in the recent election law and trial jury cases, appealed from Ohio, Maryland, and Virginia, in which he so bravely chamnions the principle of State rights. The Record-Union when the soutest champions of that doortine. These facts, to which were added the favor

which no one knows better than Dr. Gwin does not exist. Yet the clear intention of the despatch is to convey that impression—that the California delegation is for Justice Field—in the face of the notorious fact that only one delegate of the twelve is even suspected of preferring him, and that the eleven others are openly opposed to his nomination. The if in the despatch is so cunningly placed as to turn the of the twelve is even suspected of preferring him, and that the eleven others are openly opposed to his nomination. The if in the despatch is so cunningly placed as to turn the sense and pervert the meaning of the whole thing. As well might Dr. Gwin have stated that, if it were essential to the success of the party, likewise would the delegation unant-chously support any other person now considered impracticable in candidacy. The despatch is backed up by a letter from the regular correspondent of the Commonwealth at Washington. L. Q. W., who is known hers and formerly held federal office in the Custom House under President Floree, and who has charge now of the Field. Literary Bureau at the capital. He does not hesitate to assert that Tilden will not have a vote from California. Field will get that vote and the Pacific coast solid." He says this in the face of the fact that Tilden will get at least nine of the twelve votes of California; the entire six votes of Nevada, the delegation having been instructed to vote as a unit for him, and certainly one, with the likelihood of three or four, of the Oregon delegation of six, not withstanding Col. Effinger of Oregon, ense the six, claims five of them for Justice Field. And the editorial in the Commonwealth boisters up its Washington correspondent in this style: "His personal popularity in California is greater to-day than it was before he made the Chinese decision, and let him be nominated and he will sweep that coast from end to end." But just above, in the same article, that paper presents the chief reason why Justice Field, in his powerful capacity as a Federal Judge, stood against the whole body of his own countrymen, and the housands of free white laborers, who are now the voters that will most strenuously oppose him for any popular office. Manifesty the Richmond Field organ is not aware that a resolution had been prepared, and, had it been necessary, it would have been presented and adopted in the State Convention that Justices Field did not stand a ghost of a

McClellan in New Jersey.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The ommunication printed in THE SUN of this (Monday) morning and signed "True Blue," does not represent the feeling of New Jersey Democrats in regard to Gov. McClellan. The Governor may have made some enemies among local politicians, because he has exercised the appointing power without reference to any other considerations than his own convictions of public duty. The masses of the Jersey people understand this, and if the victor of Autietam were nominated at Cineinnati be would sweep he State like a whirlwind. Union County. ELIZABETH, June 14.

Can an Houcet Republican Vote for Garfield

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: My first rote for President was cast for William H. Bar time, and since that time I have always voted the Whit or Republican ticket atraught at every election. It, how ver, the Republican party can afford to handless itself at the commencement of the campaign with a provei bribe taker and perjurer for a standard bearer, I have cast my last vote with that party.

If the charges and accusations so squarely and confi-

dently made by Tax Sun against the Presidential nominee of the Republican party are not as squarely met and clearly disproved, my vote in November will be for the Democratic candidate, whoever he may be.

dency. Although it had borne a leading and persistent part in denouncing the Poland report in 1873, which made scapegoats of Ames and Brooks, and absurdly shielded Colfax and Garfield while admitting that they were smeared by the same transactions, we did not choose to repeat what we had then said, but to awnit the public judgment on Mr. Gurffeld's nomination. preferring to comment on the news of 1880 in stead of the news of 1878. When the nomination had been made it be-

came our duty to show how it was received as

an interesting part of the current news of the porary The Sun, although exulting over the defeat of Gen. Grant, lost no time in proclaiming its sense of Mr. Garfield's unfitn setting forth its reasons. Its prompt action and cogent statements were fitted to command attention. No representation of the manner in which the result of the Chicago Convention was received could have been faithful which omitted to notice charges which must be fatal unless they are refuted. No mode of recognizing the existence of those charges and of the use certain to be made of them could have been more considerate to Mr. Garfield than the mode we adopted of attributing them merely to one journal and inquiring whether they can possibly be true. From the moment THE SUN presented them we saw that they could not be ignored, and, forbearing to express any opinion of their truth or falsity, we treated them in the manner which seemed least likely to wound the sensibilities of Gen. Garfield. Some of his indiscreet friends have made this studied ten derness a matter of reproach, as if because we did not go further back than the present accusations of The Sun we thought them new. These indiscreet friends should not tempt us to repro duce what we said of Mr. Garfield in 1873, when he was too unimportant to be made a target for any other reason than his complicity in a great public scandal. Our only purpose in refraining to go behind the authority of the Sun was to put the case as mildly as possible, and to indicate a willingness to waive our former severity, to give Mr. Garfield a new hearing, and to judge him on the merits of his defence, if a defence shall be made, without being bound by the opinions we expressed respecting him when the case was new. His friends make a shabby return for this considerate reserve by trying to ridicule as if we had just learned of the existence of such charges. If his indiscreet champions will allow us, we prefer to make a tabula rase of all the Herald said of him when the subject was fresh, and to give him the advantage of new hearing in a state of the public mind more favorable to his defence. We are sincerely anxious that he should be cleared, for it would be a reflection on our institutions if we jump out of the frying pan of imperialism into the fire of bribery, perjury, and corruption.

THE SUN's charges (we trust our benevolent

limitation of the source of the charges to a single journal will not be further objected to by Mr. Garfield's friends) are altogether too grave to be dismissed without examination. If THE Sun's charges are proved Gen. Garfield, is not fit to be President. They are so utterly damaging, if true, that we reproduce THE SUN's state-ment in another part of this paper. The parallel which Tue Sun draws between the case of Mr. Colfax and that of Mr. Garfield is foreible and striking, and tends to show that the ruined Coifax is an injured man if Garfield is innoent. They had the same amount of Credit Mobiller stock assigned them; they alike denied that they had received any; the denials of both were rebutted by strong evidence; but one of them has been seven years in diagrace, and the other is nominated for the Presidency. If the overwhelming ruin of Colfax is just, it behooves the friends of Gen. Garfield to show how their mass differ. We are willing to judge of Mr. Garfield's defence with the same candor and as if we had never pronounced a strong opinion against him. But the fact that the charge is old oes not absolve him from the necessity of re-

futing it. The grounds of defence thus far offered by his supporters are as damaging as the original secusation. They try to belittle it by saying that it is raked up from the past. Do they really think that if Gen. Garfield was corrupt eight years ago that is no reason why he should not be elected President now? What is of real consequence is not whether the charges are old, but whether they are true. If true they are as fatal a bar to his election as if the offence had been committed yesterday. Would Colfax be a fit candidate because so much time has elapsud since his exposure?

It is further said that Mr. Garfield's constituents in his Congressional district have recov-ered confidence in him. This counts for little until we know whether they acquitted or condoned, and the grounds on which they acquitted him, if it was an acquittal. Certain it is that he lost many votes in the election which followed the exposure. His majority, which had been nearly 11,000 in 1872, just previous to the exposure, fell to 2,528 in 1874. But a bare statement of the majorities is not fair to Mr. Garfield, since there was a third candidate in 1874. The loss of confidence is best measured by his loss of votes. In 1872 he received 19 189 and in 1874 only 12.591-a loss of nearly 6.500 in consequence of the exposures and in spite of his strenuous attempts to parry them. He afterward recovered his usual majorities. But when we are referred to his constituents

it is legitimate to inquire on what ground they forgave or acquitted him. If it was on the same grounds that are now urged, their judgment cannot be accepted. We are now gravely told that it was only a small matter of \$329, as if the dishonest acceptance of that sum were not as fatal as the acceptance of a larger smount. If his constituents condoned his offence on this ground, the country will not approve of their leniancy. Besides, it is sheen misrepresentation to say that the alleged bribe was limited to that amount. What is charged is that he had Credit Mobilier stock to the amount of \$2,000; that he never paid, nor expected to pay, a cant for it; that the dividends on other stock which went with it were so enormous that they paid for the Credit Mobiller stock and left a surplus of \$329, which was paid over to Mr. Garfield, making the actual bribe \$2,000 of stock which cost him nothing and the surplus which he received in money. When the exposure came he threw up and repudiated his stock; but had there been no exposure he might have retained it. His accept ance of the surplus of dividends beyond what was necessary to pay for the stock looked like an acknowledgment that the stock was his. There must be some better explanation than has yet been presented before the country will think otherwise. We are willing and anxious to see a defence which is not as damaging as the original charge. Will any Republican contend that if the three hundred and twenty-nine dollars which Mr. Garfield reseived from Oakes Ames was a surplus of dividende on his stock he is fit to be President? If, as Mr. Garfield tried to have it appear at the time, it was borrowed money, why did he borrow so singular a sum? The diffence put forward for the five thou-

sand dollars received in the De Golyer business is equally lame. It is not denied that he received that sum, but it is asserted that it was a counsel fee. It is not yet shown what service Mr. Garfield rendered to earn it. It was equal to a full year's salary as Congressman, a salary which is earned by many speeches on the floor. much arduous labor in several committees, and many services for his constituents. It averred that he never made a speech nor did any namable thing for that large counsel fee. If he did, let his friends present a bill of particulars If they can find nothing to insert in such a bill, let them cease prating about a counsel fee, for i will be evident that the money was paid him because he was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. We waive the indecorum of taking a counsel fee in the interest of a job for a which Mr. Gardeld's committee was asked to

make appropriations, and simply suggest that a precise statement be made of the services he rendered as counsel. If the list of services proves to be a blank, what interpretation will be put on the offer and acceptance of the counsel

Mr. Garfield's defence is thus far in such weak and unskitful hands that he should take it up himself. We respectfully offer him the urtesy of our columns for that purpose. We will cheerfully give him all the space he may require. His supporters will damage him irre-trievably if he leaves his case in their hands much longer. They have inflicted so much injury already that it will require all his skill to throw their blunders into the shade.

DEFILING NEW YORK BAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: Year after year warnings are given against pouring he refuse of the city into the waters of our harbor, yet season after season the work of poliution is carried on with renewed energy, recent trip down the bay at flood tide revealed a mass of floating rubbish, garnished here and there with the carcass of a dead animal, reaching from Governor's Island to beyond Rockaway Inlet. At ebb tide the shores of the bay were lined with refuse in long, wide ridges. Among the washed-up mass were castaway pillows and mattresses, possibly from vessels having had contagious diseases on board. The most offen-

sive deposits seemed to be drawn to parts of the shores visited daily by thousands. Aside from the defling of the sea, a colossal shores visited daily by thousands.

Aside from the defiling of the sea, a colossal nuisance is growing up on the sands which has already become unbearable for miles around, the circle taking in not only the great caravansaries on the seashore, but the city of Brocklyn, even to the limits of the great bridge, when the wind is from the east. A short time ago, comparatively, there were only one or two low structures on Barren Island, and a sail or two engaged in bringing fish and dead animals to the island. From which the oil and fat would be tried out and clarified for the uses of trade. The odors which penetrated the sea air offended only a few visitors to the scattered resorts along the shores of Coney Island and Rockaway Beach, while occasional fishing parties would hurriedly turn the bows of the boats from the vicinity of the overpowering odors. Barren Island is now covered for a great distance with immense structures for manufacturing stenches which are rank and amell to heaven; and a large fleet of sailing and steam vessels scour the ocean daily, scooping in millions of menhaden.

Unless these nulsances are specially abated the millions intely expended to make our seaside resorts attractive to thousands who love the ocean and its invigorating breezes will have been spent in vain, and New York, which nature destined to be the great watering place of the Western Continent, will find its shored deserted and its barbor perhaps destroyed.

A Critiken.

or Steamboats that will Neither Sin

nor Burn. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Suitable enger steam vessels that can be burned or sunken. The advanced state of the mechanical arts in the use of iron and steel for vessels, with other agencies, renders it pracand steel for vessels, with other agencies, renders it practicable and economical to construct vessels totally incombinatible and practically unsinable.

Iron or steel vessels, built with a sufficient number of suitable absolutely water-tight compartments, will not sink. If such a vessel is broken into two parts, neither part will sink, and any ruptore of the hull will fill only one or two compartments with water, and still leave sufficient floating capacity to keep the vessel on the surface. With iron and steel, the whole structure of the vessel, including the ordinary wood joner work for rabins and so on, could be made absolutely non-combinitible. Iron or steel vessels are lighter and stronger in structure than vessels built of wood, and at present cost less; therefore there is nothing to prevent their general construction and use except the lack of properly diffused knowledge of what has been and can be done in this direction.

Dasius Davisos, Eugineer and Naval Architect.

A Disgusted Republican.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having seen identified with the Republican party the greater part of the time since its formation, I have only thints my, that at no time before have the duties for which a National Convention assembled been so badly and disastrously performed as at Chicago. Doubtless there are many who would sugreat to the two men who have so unfortunately been chosen as the standard bearers of their party not to write letters of acceptance, but of scill nation, providing they have, as they should lave, a regard for the present well being and future survival of the party. A man might as well attempt to keep times! affoat on the surface of the water with a fundred-poind weight tastemed to his neck as the Republican party to ancesed with such an incubus dragging it down as this Chicago ticket.

Greenwood Lake Water

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: Instead of eing content with the sloggish water from the Passale iver, which supplies Newark, Jersey City, and Hobel ken, and is a fountain of disease and death to all who ken, and is a fountain of disease and death to all who drink it, why not bring the soft, pure spring water from Greenwood Lake? It can be brought down by the ride of the Montclair and Greenwood Lake Railroad. The lake hes many hundred feet above the ocean level. There is unough water to supply New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, and Grange for household and muchanical uses. As it lies so high above the eithes, it would not be necessary to use stean power.

This water is better than Croton water. There is enough to supply a billion of people. Why should not New York introduce it through the tunnel under the North River, and thus make a water famine impossible? Newsex, June 14. C. D. M.

The Glorious Fourth.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Long before the coming of Decoration Day we were told of its com-ing, and the grand preparations made for its celebration. our plorious Fourth is near at hand, and nothing is be-fore to suitably calebrate it. As it course this year at Sunday, I can see he good of making a helday of ine Citiveing, unless a celebration is to be had. We out want two Sundays in succession. Pur Tarma.

Copyright Informers

Complaints were filed in the United States istrict Court, vesterday, against William A. Pond & Co and Gustave Schirmer for alleged violations of the United States Copyright law. The detendants are charged with having at various times since 1966 published certain musical compositions as copyrighted when no acts of copyright had been procured at court. The damage claimed from each detendant is \$2,990. There are still against seven other publishers of music, but no compants are yet filled, the suit is against Pohisher Condon for \$120,090, and the others are for lesser amounts, aggregating more than \$200,000. The informer is Frank A. Brown. Peter Roundach is also an informer. The law gives a moiety of the penalties recovered to the informer. States Convright law. The detendants are charged with

Poltceman Nau. William O'Neil, better known as "Nan, the Newshoy," was made a policeman yesterday. Commissioner Sichola, in moving his appointment, at the meeting of the Police Board, alluded to his laving saved twenty-eight persons from drawning by which he had won two ediver medals and a premium of \$55. Congress is considering a proposition to give him a gold medal.

The Death of ex-Gov. Brown. JACKSON, Miss., June 14.-It is supposed that

lev. Brown fell from his horse in a fit of apopuay. The emails were brought to Jackson and laid in state in the hardest until this morning. During the funeral to-day all statuess was suspended. Surrender of Cuban lusurgents. HAVANA, June 12. The so-called insurgen Col. Rafael Macco and Major Jose Mejia Cartagena sur-rendered themselves to the authorities in the districts of Guantaname, with six either officers, out ty-hour privates, and forty-four other persons.

Honor to a Great Poet.

The monument of the great Russian poet Alexander Pushkin, was unveited in Mescaw on June 7. Upon a beautiful pedastal of Finland gravite stands the bronze status of the poet. It weights over ton thousand pounds. The monument is about thirty feet in beight one of the monument is about thirty feet in beight one of the purpose. It is the work of a Russian artist, the Academican Openashin and was cast into the Russian artist, the Academican Openashin and was cast into 8th Russian bands and on Russian soil. All the Russian thirty feet in located to the months of the Russian hands and on Russian soil. All the Russian were represented at the melling season of the Russian hands and on Russian soil. All the Russian were represented at the melling season of the Russian Russian liberature, and several other tierran and French ped. who has transisted into German many works of Pushkin M. Raniou the French writer and specialist in Russian liberature, and several other tierran and French literary celebrines. The principal oration was delivered by Tournerseff. The iste hased for three days. The Musicow theattree performed the Best plays of Pushkin at the musical scare Russian hased for three days. The Musicow theaters performed the Best plays of Pushkin at the musical scare Russian hierature which had belonged to him, were exhibited. The principal service repotered by Pushkin to Russian hierature was the compensated by any Russian poet, whether of the past of present. From the Mosene Gazette.

From sands Egyptian the Obeliscus, Through waves promisens, is on her way. What plous rapture and exultation, Like wise elation, in my bosom play !

Tis Mister Gorringe, that bold commander, Who safe will land her on Manhattan's shore; With flags a-flying, and babies crying. And cheers replying to the cannons' roar. 'Tis Mister Hurlbert who will instruct us

And quick induct us in the mysterce
Of the queer inacriptions at those old Egyptians. And the bills will be footed by Mister V

Than let us cherish the sweet reflection And recollection, whate'er artee, That through waves promisous the Obellaque Draws ever mearer to our longing syes.